Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-184
Thursday
22 September 1988

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-184 *22 September 1988*

CONTENTS

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Politburo, Secretariat Discuss Economy 15-17 Sep 1
Document Viewed 2
Peru Embassy Refugees Begin Hunger Strike *[Lima]* 3
Angolan Interior Minister Rodrigues Arrives 3
Syria's Al-Ahmar Arrives, Received by Risquet *[Damascus]* 3
To Participate in Meeting 3
U.S. Arms Development Risking Workers' Lives 3
Gulf Fishermen Return to Port Safely 4
Peasants Congress Marks 30th Anniversary 4
Country Joins Afro-Asian Studies Association 4
Ministry Regulates Use of Medical Certificates 4

Bahamas

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for 4-Day Visit 4
Meets With Pindling 4
Speaks at State Dinner 5

Dominican Republic

Journalists Group Demands Namphy's Arrest 5
Jorge Blanco Trial Postponed Until 6 Oct 5
Further on Proceedings 6
Chamber President Assesses Hurricane Crop Damage 6

Haiti

Soldiers State Demands in 6-Point Document *[AFP]* 6
Explain Uprooting 6
Demand `Tiragoane Removal 8
Remov p Haitien Police Chief *[AFP]* 8
Uprootings, Looting Reported in Port-au-Prince 8
St Marc Residents Ask President To Send Troops 9
Army Kills Looter 10
Interior Ministry Asks Postponement of Rally 10
Eddy Volel Identifies Brother's Killers 10
Central Bank Employees Strike, Demand New Board 10
Government Authorizes Deported Priest To Return 11
Government Formally Guarantees Freedom of Press 11

Jamaica

PNP Submits Proposal for Recovery Program 11
Death Toll Rises 11

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Opposition Concerned About Situation in Haiti 11

MEXICO

Pemex Announces Drop in Oil Prices *[Mexico TV]* 13
PMS Proposes Creation of Pro-Cardenas Party 13
Democratic Party President, Candidate Resign *[EXCELSIOR 14 Sep]* 13

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Government Note to Panama on Border Zone Events 14

El Salvador

FMLN Announces End of Transportation Stoppage *[Venceremos]* 14

Honduras

Negotiations for U.S. Bases Criticized *[TIEMPO 20 Sep]* 14

Nicaragua

'Delay' in Issuance of U.S. Visas Protested *[ACAN]* 15
Government Communique 16
RN's Ferrey Urges C.A. Pressure on Ortega *[San Jose]* 16
New Liberal Party Calls for National Dialogue 16
Planning Minister Comments on Economic Measures 17
EPS Reports on Contra Attacks, Kidnappings 17

Panama

FENASEP Strike Ends After Agreement Reached 17
Agreement Statement 18
Strike Criticized *[MATUTINO 20 Sep]* 19
Balboa Port Workers End Strike 21 Sep 20
Police Force Workers To Leave Archbishopric 20
Students Clash With Riot Police 21 Sep 20
U.S. Envoy's 'Scheme' To Sow Division Decried *[CRITICA 21 Sep]* 20
U.S. Overflights 'New Form of Aggression' 21

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Caputo Delivers Speech as UNGA President 22
Air Force Chief Defends Condor II Project 22
Military Source on Project 23
Soviet Trade Official Arrives on Visit 23

Bolivia

Mineworkers Begin Indefinite General Strike 23
Interior Minister on Drug Fight, Allegation *[EL DIARIO 16 Sep]* 24

Chile

Mass March on Santiago Planned for 22 Sep *[EFE]* 24
Opposition Criticizes Government Economic Policy *[EFE]* 24
Central Bank To Buy Foreign Debt Notes 25
FPMR Member Cited on Front's Reorganization *[EL MERCURIO 10 Sep]* 26
'Ramon Parra' Brigades To Resume Activities *[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 10 Sep]* 26

Ecuador

Minister Says No Oil Nationalization Plans 26
Taura Paratroopers Ask for Presidential Pardon 27

Peru

Prime Minister Denies Coup Rumor, Demands Unity *[EFE]* 27
Economy Ministry Target of Terrorist Attack 27
Maritime Industry Strike Declared Illegal 28

Cuba

Politburo, Secretariat Discuss Economy 15-17 Sep

FL2109125288 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Politburo and Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee held a joint meeting on 15, 16, and 17 September, which was presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The meeting was primarily dedicated to the analysis of the country's economic and social situation in view of the efforts of the workers and all the people to confront the existing problems and strengthen the process to rectify errors and negative tendencies in the economy and society.

The changes that have taken place in the state of affairs that prevailed on 19 April 1986 and in the labor and political climate, substantially different now from that date, when Comrade Fidel alerted the party and country to the vices and deviations that had developed, were seen as positive signs.

The Politburo and Secretariat examined the objective difficulties and deficiencies in our efforts that exert an adverse influence in the overall situation, determine [condicionan] our goals in the short and long run, and hinder the rectification process.

In the course of the analysis, the participants evaluated the pernicious consequences of the successive deterioration of the world economy, especially the severe limitations that regulate international trade as regards the availability of freely-convertible currency, which in reality also include the accumulated effect of several years of drought and low sugar prices.

At the same time, the oil market—to which we export the fuel we save—has depreciated even more. The basic products of underdeveloped countries are sold at prices that are increasingly disastrous.

At the same time, the foreign debt, which increases the pillage of underdeveloped countries, distorts and makes difficult international economic relations.

It was determined at the meeting that the PCC and central, provincial, and municipal government organs, as well as the people, should make a special effort to confront and overcome organizational deficiencies and implement a policy, which is still lacking, that will consistently rationalize our economy while simultaneously dealing with the enormous difficulties arising from international economic relations. All of this requires firmness, intelligence, and creativity, as never before.

With this goal in mind, Comrade Fidel stressed the importance of producing in the next harvest not less than 1 million more tons of sugar than in the last harvest, to guarantee production of exportable goods, raise technical and economic efficiency, and develop initiatives on a national and local level that are concrete and well-thought out—in short, to channel the action coordinated by the party, administrative organs, and all the workers to confront the economic adversities with a sense of reality and a spirit of combativeness.

We should make problems of our economy the center of our concern and give them unequivocal priority.

We must produce more with the resources we have and save energy, raw materials, and other resources. It is also essential to rationalize the use of the work force, raise its productivity, and ensure that each peso in wages achieves the expected return. In order to get ahead in this effort, austerity should characterize the life of our society, especially that of the cadres, who assume the greatest and most complex responsibilities in the fight to continue the country's economic and social development and guarantee the material and spiritual goods that only the revolution has guaranteed and can guarantee to the working people.

The Politburo and Secretariat confirmed that despite the economic difficulties, a consistent social policy has continually been applied during the last few years allowing for hundreds of projects that are of high use collectively—such as training centers, polyclinics, hospitals, family doctor homes, child care centers, sports and recreation centers, and thousands of new homes—to help to enrich the standard of living of the Cuban people. Several factories and important projects of economic infrastructure have also been completed during this period and many investments have been made in agriculture and livestock activities to offer more quantities and varieties of food to the population.

Special consideration was given to organization problems in the national economy and several measures were adopted to perfect its management. In reference to this matter, a preliminary exchange of views and alternatives was held on aspects related to cadre policy and methods and style of work.

During the comprehensive analysis of the situation, the Politburo and Secretariat examined in detail the objective causes of a material nature and of the influence exerted by incompetence and deficiencies in the socioeconomic work of the state on the socioeconomic aspects of the economy that directly affect the standard of living and the well-being of the population, which develop opinions that reflect anxieties, concerns, and manifestations of incomprehension and irritability.

The party leaders resolutely favored the most firm confrontation in this matter and the adoption of definite measures to suppress all the causes of the problems,

whose solution depend on the quality of our effort, by forcefully eradicating indolence and negligent attitudes that are foreign to the essence of socialism and the policy of the revolution.

It was agreed to give continuity and systematize this analysis to opportunely promote all the measures within our reach to progressively improve the situation as allowed by the limits of our material and financial resources, as well as those linked to our foreign trade.

The need for the party to perfect the integral nature of its organizational, political, and ideological work and to activate even more its work of guiding, promoting, and controlling the economic policy set forth was also discussed.

It was stressed at the meeting that despite the firm and proven willingness to advance and strengthen socialist construction characterizing the conduct of the majority of our people, demonstrations of labor and social indiscipline persist in the behavior of some people. Opportune action against such behavior by the more conscientious revolutionaries is not always taken. Under these circumstances, in any location they should express their combativeness with serenity and intelligence but with the firmness necessary to reestablish order and discipline whenever antisocial elements try to break them. They should also put down those who attempt to profit from the individual security and respect our society of workers aspires and has a right to.

Delving into our possibilities, the Politburo and Secretariat took into account that during this period, a labor upsurge is consolidating which is nurtured from the experience gained from a growing number of exemplary collectives that stage true productive feats. Basic projects are underway such as oil prospecting and production; the nickel, electronuclear, mechanical, steelworking, and construction materials industries; the construction and expansion of oil refineries; electronics; tourism; sugar byproducts plants to manufacture animal feed; big plans to increase milk, poultry, pork, and lamb production; shrimp breeding; extensive waterworks development; production and export of zeolite; and other economic programs that are expected to bring promising results if we are capable of working steadily and consistently.

The meeting also included some topics related to ideological activities, especially the role of the mass media.

The Politburo and Secretariat ratified the policy set forth in reference to informatio. , mobilization, and education tasks assigned to the press organs. The results show moderate progress and some contributions to the solution of specific problems of economic construction. At the same time, there are signs of a lack of exigency, improvisation, and political immaturity.

The growing need to increase the quality of information was stressed in connection with national and international events. It was emphasized that the practice of militant and highly professional journalism required by the rectification process mandates both consistent ethics on the part of all those involved in this delicate task and the understanding and support of the country's institutions and organizations.

The conferees noted the tendencies that are currently demonstrated in the international area and reaffirmed the determination of the communists, of all the revolutionary militants and patriots, to continue the construction of socialism with greater enthusiasm in accordance with our realities and concepts, as well as Cuba's firm goal to work for a world of detente, peace, and development.

Lastly, the party leaders examined the latest events related to the situation in southern Africa and the process to seek a peaceful solution to the conflicts of Angola and Namibia. They stressed their support for the joint position of Angola and Cuba in the negotiations underway to establish peace, to give Namibia access to independence, and to conclude agreements that will be satisfactory to all and which will solidly guarantee the legitimate interests of the Angolan people.

Document Viewed

FL2209020488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 3200 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Commentary by Marcos Yanos Bena]

[Text] To simultaneously satisfy new individual needs and maintain current social and personal consumption while exploiting the opportunities to attain continuous progress constitutes a difficult goal in these times of adverse external circumstances.

During the joint meeting of the Politburo and Secretariat of our PCC Central Committee, matters of the greatest public interest were discussed. The document released today expresses, in itself, the willingness of the state and the government to center the weight of the whole transforming action on the economic terrain. The great reduction of currency has forced a halt in the rhythm of growth in certain areas. However, there is progress in the expansion of social services and in the decrease of the housing shortage.

In the Politburo document, emphasis is placed on the need to achieve a large sugarcane harvest, which will begin in 1989, and to continue the foreseen development in oil production, construction materials, poultry, pork, and in the tourism industry.

The text included a special call to the press that reaffirmed the need to use criticism as part of the daily effort to provide information and guidance on the complex social and economic development. In the past few years, the press has been better able to report on the concerns of the citizens. It has also exposed concrete matters related

to daily life which contributes to the solution of problems, although our job as communicators shows deficiencies and inaccuracies at times.

The party and our state will adopt the necessary measures to improve services, and it will face with energy all demonstrations of indolence. The Cuban press will make the effort to better comply with its commitment to help with these endeavors to organize and boost our economic development.

Peru Embassy Refugees Begin Hunger Strike
PY2209025688 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] The three Cuban citizens who have been under the protection of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana since April 1980 today began a hunger strike, according to an official Peruvian Foreign Ministry communique.

The communique states that the Peruvian Embassy in Havana has ordered permanent medical assistance for the three refugees in order to ensure their health.

It has been reported that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has maintained a dialogue with the Cuban Government in order to put an end to the presence of the three refugees at the Peruvian Embassy.

Angolan Interior Minister Rodrigues Arrives
FL2209113488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and interior minister of the People's Republic of Angola, has arrive in Havana.

The Cuban [as heard] minister and the delegation accompanying him were received at the Jose Marti International Airport by Division General Pascual Martinez Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and first vice interior minister, as well as other members of the high command, chiefs, and officials of the Minint [Interior Ministry].

Syria's Al-Ahmar Arrives, Received by Risquet
JN2109202488 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Havana—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and his accompanying delegation today arrived in Havana on a visit to Cuba in response to an invitation from the PCC Central Committee.

Comrade al-Ahmar and his accompanying delegation were received by Jorge Risquet, Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Bureau of the PCC, a number of cadres from the Central Committee and International Relations Bureau, the Syrian charge d'affaires in Havana and staff, and representatives of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Cuba. [passage omitted]

During the visit Comrade al-Ahmar will sign a cooperation program between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PCC for the coming 2 years. He will also take part in the eighth conference of [words indistinct] Arab to be held in Havana between 22 and 24 September.

To Participate in Meeting
FL2209132388 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, secretary general of Syria's Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has arrived in Cuba. The distinguished visitor is fulfilling an invitation made by the PCC.

Al-Ahmar was received by Jorge Risquet.

He will participate in the eighth Pan-American Arab conference which begins today.

U.S. Arms Development Risking Workers' Lives
FL2209032288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] The research and development of new arms in the United States has had a gray history which has surfaced, at times, shocking international public opinion and even the U.S. population.

Recent reports indicate that we have a new case in which human lives are endangered in order to satisfy the warmongering desires of Washington.

In this case, the health of approximately 160 employees of a plant in California, which belongs to the U.S. (?company) Lockheed, has been seriously affected. Five of them have died. The affected employees work on the construction of a new supersecret plane called Stealth. They have declared in the courts that they have been affected by their contact with chemical agents used in building the plane. The victims suffer from nausea, numbness, headaches, hives, [words indistinct] and cancer, among other illnesses.

Lockheed has denied the accusations. However, several scientists believe that materials, such as fiberglass and (?carbon), which are used to prevent the plane from being detected by radar, could be the causes of the ailments.

In their claim, the workers have argued that the building where they work does not have ventilation and that it is frequently full of chemical vapors. Despite these terrible working conditions and the illnesses they suffer, they cannot reveal to doctors the chemical products they use because they are working on a secret project.

Once again, in the United States the interests of the Pentagon and of multinational corporations are prioritized and the most sacred of human rights, life, is stepped on.

Gulf Fishermen Return to Port Safely
FL2209134988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] There are 259 Cuban fishermen back in the country. They are part of the more than 300 men who were aboard 17 ships that were fishing north of the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico when Hurricane Gilbert devastated that area. According to information from the Ministry of the Fishing Industry, all of the Cuban fishermen are safe and in perfect health even though one ship sank and 16 had been missing from the gulf fleet.

Peasants Congress Marks 30th Anniversary
FL2209023088 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The 30th anniversary of the Peasants (?in Arms) Congress was commemorated in Soledad de Mayari Arriba. The ceremony was attended by PCC Central Committee Politburo members; Esteban Lazo, first secretary of the Santiago de Cuba Provincial Committee; and Division General Abelardo Colome Ibarra; as well as other ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] leaders, delegates to the historic event, and residents of the area. [passage omitted]

A group of congress members and farmers from Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo Provinces were also decorated with the (?Romarico Codero) and Antero Regalado Medals for their accomplishments in the struggle of agriculture and for their work in the cooperative movement.

Country Joins Afro-Asian Studies Association
FL2209130788 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Melba Hernandez, director of the Asian and Oceania Studies Center, has said that Cuba is reaffirming its Latin American and integration ideals by joining the Latin American Association of Afro-Asian Studies. The PCC Central Committee member spoke at the ceremony to found the association's Cuban section. The ceremony was held at the Nico Lopez School.

Ministry Regulates Use of Medical Certificates
FL2109160788 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1420 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] With the objective of preventing the improper use of medical certificates to the detriment of the social security system, Public Health Ministry Resolution No 170 will go into effect on 1 October. The resolution provides for a single method of medical certificates; that is to say, it will be used for any case of temporary disability of workers or students; hospital inpatients or outpatients; and pregnancy or any other health condition that would be necessary to certify. The medical certificate is the only certification of temporary disability that can be accepted at work to give the worker monetary compensation. The certificate can only be issued by doctors and dentists who are legally practicing. The resolution will eliminate the I certify that document for absences and tardiness, according to today's edition of the newspaper TRABAJADORES.

Bahamas

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for 4-Day Visit
FL2009161788 Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 19 Sep 88

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Sept 19, CANA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe arrived in The Bahamas Monday at the start of an official four-day state visit.

While here President Mugabe will hold closed-door, bilateral discussions with Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling. Matters for discussion have not been announced. The two leaders are expected to meet with reporters on Wednesday.

The Zimbabwean president and his wife will be guests of honour at a state dinner to be held Monday evening at Government House where the couple will reside during their visit.

Mugabe's party includes Dr. Nathan M. Hamuyarira, the minister of foreign affairs, lands, agriculture and rural resettlement, David I. Karimanzira and Mrs Karimanzira, secretary to the president and cabinet, Dr C. Utete, secretary for foreign affairs, Dr E. Mashingaidze and Zimbabwe's high commissioner to Canada, S.G. Chigwedere.

The president and his party leave The Bahamas on Thursday.

Meets With Pindling
FL2009182588 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] The official state visit of the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe is in full swing. Comrade Mugabe and members of his delegation called on the prime minister today and he was taken on a tour of (Foxville) in the government's low cost housing project in Elizabeth Estates. Martin Albery reports from today's activities taken in by Comrade Mugabe and his delegation.

[Begin Albery recording] The president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and his delegation continues to follow through on their busy itinerary. President Mugabe and members of his government arrived at the Churchill Building amid tight security for

the first of two private meetings today with prime minister, the Right Honorable Sir Lynden Pindling. Comrade Mugabe also met briefly with members of the cabinet.

President Mugabe, accompanied by minister of housing and national insurance, the Honorable George Mackey, toured the (Foxville) area and planted two trees on Freedom Park along with Deputy Prime Minister Clement T. Maynard. Comrade Mugabe's next stop was a visit to one of the government's low cost housing projects, Elizabeth Estates.

Member of Parliament for the Malcolm Creek constituency, Mr (Malvin Pinder), directed the president's tour of house No 322. A tree was also planted in Elizabeth Estates as Comrade Mugabe's visit culminated on Zimbabwe Avenue. [end recording]

Speaks at State Dinner

FL2009191888 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Excerpts] At Government House last evening a state dinner and reception was held in honor of Zimbabwe's President Mr Robert Mugabe and Mrs Mugabe. The dinner and reception was hosted by Acting Governor General Sir Henry and Lady Taylor. Michelle Malcolm reports that President Mugabe addressed the distinguished guests on a number of pertinent issues.

[Begins Malcolm recording] In an emphatic and expansive address, the executive president of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, dealt with a significant number of issues facing the world today.

Reflecting on the principles of non-racialism and equality upon which Zimbabweans took upon to bring about changes in their country, President Mugabe said the struggle now is to defend and consolidate that freedom at any cost. He stated that the need for vigilance and commitment is imperative in southern Africa and he blamed the apartheid regime of South Africa for the regrettable state of affairs in that region. In its efforts to perpetuate apartheid, said Mr Mugabe, Pretoria has spared no country in the region from its past of destabilization and he called on the South African Government to cease such action. [passage omitted with indistinct portions]

[Words indistinct] the Caribbean nation, Mr Mugabe expressed great concern about the Central America situation. He registered his full support for the Guatemala peace plan of August 1987, calling the peace process the only feasible solution for peace in Central America, and he advised outsiders to mind their own business. [passage omitted with indistinct portions]

Mr Mugabe also referred to the turmoil within the Middle East and called for the speedy convening of the UN international conference at which all parties involved in the conflict will participate. Demanding that Israel stop killing innocent Palestinians in the occupied territories, he called for the withdrawal of military and civil structures from the area.

As for the nuclear arms race he reminded the two superpowers that they have the world in their hands. [passage omitted with indistinct portions]

President Mugabe, who paid tribute to Sir Lynden in his address, said the people of Zimbabwe await his visit so that they may be able to demonstrate their love and affection. [end recording]

Dominican Republic

Journalists Group Demands Namphy's Arrest

FL2209141088 Santo Domingo Cadena de Noticias in Spanish 0951 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Members and leaders of the National Union of Journalists have called on the attorney general of the Dominican Republic to detain General Henri Namphy, Fafa Nunez Bativi and Rafael Mendez, among others, accused Namphy of being responsible for the violent death of cameraman Carlos Grullon, shot down in the streets of Port-au-Prince, Haiti. (?The demonstrators filed) a complaint with the district prosecutor [words indistinct] Dominican authorities to open judicial proceedings [passage indistinct].

Journalist Rafael Mendez said that Namphy should be tried according to Dominican laws.

[Begin Mendez recording] Based on this information, we ask the Attorney General's Office to order the immediate detention or arrest of Mr Henri Namphy since he is responsible for the crime committed against Dominican cameraman Carlos Grullon, in connection with the petition presented in the complaint and the [words indistinct] inasmuch as Mr Namphy is guilty of violating Article 1 of the penal code of the Dominican Republic. [end recording]

Journalist Mendez said that the attorney general has the opportunity to apply justice in the case of the cameraman.

[Begin Mendez recording] We formally request the immediate issuance of an order prohibiting deposed President Namphy from leaving the country in consideration of his sub judice status as a result of the present charges. [end recording]

Jorge Blanco Trial Postponed Until 6 Oct

FL2109152888 Santo Domingo Cadena de Noticias in Spanish 0930 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The trial against former President Salvador Jorge Blanco has been postponed until 6 October. The judge of the Seventh Criminal Court has postponed the trial to give the defendants' lawyers time to study the case.

In the meantime, Jorge Blanco's son, Orlando Jorge Vera, has justified his father's absence from the proceedings. He says the former president continues to experience cardiac pain.

Further on Proceedings

FL2109162688 Santo Domingo Tele-Radio Noticias Television and Radio Network in Spanish 0922 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The trial in abstentia against ex-President Salvador Jorge Blanco on charges of irregular actions was postponed until 6 October since the district attorney had not presented copies of the dossier to the defense attorneys.

The hearing of the case began yesterday in the Seventh Criminal Court and was (?presided over) by Judge Juan Maria Severino. Severino (?rejected) an excuse from Jorge Blanco after calling it a sham. The medical excuse was presented by Mrs (Asela de Jorge) and her sons, [name indistinct] and Orlando Jorge Vera, who read the document at the trial.

During the trial, state attorney Rodolfo [name indistinct] said that the trial in abstentia against the former leader will proceed. Nevertheless, the defense attorneys said Jorge Blanco's medical excuse is legitimate. [passage indistinct].

Chamber President Assesses Hurricane Crop Damage

FL2109182788 Santo Domingo Tele-Radio Noticias Television and Radio Network in Spanish 0932 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The president of the Chamber of Deputies has reported that damage to agriculture in the southwest of the country by Hurricane Gilbert was in excess of 6 million pesos. Luis Jose Gonzalez Sanchez said the coffee and plantain crops in the southwest were completely destroyed by the severe storm. He noted that this problem left farmers in a critical situation since they do not have the money to replant.

On another subject, the president of the Chamber of Deputies demanded that the authorities of the Dominican Electricity Corporation restore electricity to the communities of Jimani and Neiba. These communities have been without service for 10 days.

Haiti

Soldiers State Demands in 6-Point Document

PA2209001588 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 21 Sep (AFP)—After telling their officers that they are willing to guarantee their safety, the soldiers of the Port-au-Prince Army General Headquarters issued a 6-point document in which they state a series of demands.

The soldiers, who claim not to have forgotten the respect they owe their superiors, said: "We ask our officers to remain calm, because we will guarantee their safety."

The soldiers, however, demand the dismissal of various officers.

In addition, the soldiers demand a better standard of living, which should be achieved through a wage increase, and the construction of housing facilities, a cafeteria, and an infirmary.

Since the coup—promoted by noncommissioned officers and soldiers—which took General Prosper Avril to power on 17 September, approximately 20 officers have been dismissed by their soldiers. The soldiers said the officers mistreated and humiliated them.

Explain Uprooting

FL2109195988 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] A group of soldiers and noncommissioned officers from the Transmission Corps came to RTNH [National Radio and Television of Haiti] and talked to us a bit about the problems they are confronting in the corps. They told us that the uprooting underway does not stem from a desire to cause disorder. They said it is something that is being carried out in a disciplined manner. They ask for the solidarity of all other soldiers in connection with all the problems confronted, to see if the problems of the enlisted men in the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] can be solved. Let's listen to this group of soldiers.

[Begin recording] [Michnet] This is Private Jean Michnet. In the name of all the members of the Communications Corps, we are continuing a series of uprootings within the Army. That is, we are uprooting all the malevolent ones, all the dictatorial types, who thought they would be able to trample on the rights of the enlisted men and of the Haitian people too. Therefore, this afternoon we uprooted Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel, who was the commanding officer. We removed him and replaced him with Major Vincent. We also removed Captain (Herman). We also removed Captain Rene and Major (Lor), who fled. We think we will never allow them to set foot in the Communications Corps again.

[Presume] This is Private Jean Bernot Presume. These men we uprooted served no useful purpose within the corps. All they did was sit around and take care of their own money matters, fill their pockets, and run around. [passage omitted]

We took a useful person, a person who understands us—Maj Vincent—and made him a lieutenant colonel in the other guy's place. We think our request, we think that what we did, is the right solution.

[Petion] OK, now this is Corporal Felix Petion [words indistinct] speaking. To follow up on what all these men have said, we took Captain (Georges Carnel), a man who has been in the Army for 37 years, who treated us like children at the Communications Corps... [changes thought] He was disrespectful to us and talked ugly to us in the streets. [passage omitted] We don't need him in the Communications Corps at all! [end recording]

That was a group of noncoms and soldiers from the Communications Corps who came by the studio yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

They were not the only ones who came by to see us. Some soldiers from Jacmel also came by the studio yesterday. They too came to tell us the problems they had, especially with a sergeant—or rather, to tell us about a sergeant who had a lot of trouble with certain authorities at the Jacmel barracks. [passage omitted]

[Begin speaker recording] Department of the Southeast, Jacmel. It was this afternoon at around 1700. The company decided to send Colonel (Achilles) away because of all the hassles he was putting them through. One of the soldiers, a hypocrite, went and called the commanding officer and told him this. He went upstairs and got his Uzi. No one knew what he was going to do with the Uzi. There was a sergeant standing with us, and all of a sudden we saw him fall. As soon as we saw the sergeant fall, everyone ran to take shelter. We then, without saying anything, left the barracks and went after the soldier who was crying because the colonel had been disrespectful to him. [passage omitted]

Today, we no longer want the colonel in the Department of the Southeast. [end recording]

Those were soldiers who came from Jacmel.

We remind you that Major Renaud Simbert, from the 4th company of the Port-au-Prince police, was removed yesterday as their commanding officer by the soldiers.

The soldiers also went yesterday afternoon to remove Colonel Fritz Romulus, the director of the airport, from his post. [passage omitted]

There is an almost identical situation in Petit Goave. Here is our correspondent Lionel Felix Beauvais with further details.

[Begin Beauvais recording] This Tuesday, the Soulouque barracks in Petit Goave was all stirred up. The soldiers (?had had it). At exactly 1400, a squad of soldiers posted itself in front of the barracks, on the square near the marketplace. They encircled the barracks and began shooting. They wanted the commander of the military district, Captain Leonard Gelin, to leave his command. [passage omitted] There was a big crowd present, applauding the soldiers. After much negotiation by the officers, which came to nothing, Capt Gelin came down from the balcony, while a lot of gunfire was going on. Some agents awaiting him put the captain in the district's vehicle and took him to the Army General Headquarters. [passage omitted] Thus, in Petit Goave yesterday, the soldiers and noncoms asked their commanding officer and a sergeant to leave the barracks. [end recording]

The same situation is found in other provincial towns, such as Arcahaie, where the soldiers and noncoms have asked their commanding officer to leave the barracks. Here is our correspondent from Arcahaie, Marc Leslie Ambroise.

[Begin recording] There was much shooting all over town in Arcahaie yesterday at around 6:30 [am or pm not specified]. It was the soldiers of the 37th company of the Arcahaie district, under the command of Captain Henri P. Germain and several noncoms. These men had risen up first, they told us, to show their solidarity with the National Palace soldiers, who started a good job. Secondly, they rose up to uproot Staff Sergeant Jean Marceau Coulanges, who, for a long time, showed himself to be a traitor, a person dangerous for the company. [passage omitted] They tied the sergeant up. The district captain intervened, taking the sergeant in the FADH jeep and carted him off to where he should be carted off. [passage omitted] [end recording]

We have learned that in St Marc, on Monday, 20 September, a group of people, uprooters, went to Desdunes to uproot a few tonton macoutes. There was much shooting on that occasion. We have also learned that the body of a young man called Edouard was found in Marchand Dessalines. Here is our correspondent Rodrigue Sejour with details.

[Begin recording] As in the capital and many provincial towns, a demonstration began in the Desdunes area on Monday. The people took to the streets with the intention of uprooting certain bigshots, heavy-duty macoutes in the heart of the Artibonite, in Desdunes, who used to cause people many problems.

The group passed in front of the court of conciliation and took down the flag that was at the court. Then they heard a few shots from heavy weapons. A bunch of macoutes had gotten together to crush the demonstration. As the group was going to pass in front of the headquarters of the military subdistrict, the officer in charge, on orders from Desdunes magistrate (Altenor Meceus), seized Dieufaite Cherilus, who had the flag in his hand. [end recording]

We inform you that Cherilus ran for magistrate in the November elections. We wanted more details as to why Cherilus was arrested, but the officer refused to give us information. The crowd was then dispersed. [passage omitted]

We remind you that there was much shooting during this demonstration and that the shooting came from the macoute corps. Also, the body of a young man approximately 25 years old has been found in (Boudette Grand Place), second communal section of Marchand Dessalines. The young man's name was Edouard Saieh. His body was riddled with bullets. According to his family, he left his home in Port-au-Prince Sunday and had not been heard of since. [passage omitted]

Demand Miragoane Removal

FL2109205688 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] We have learned that many people gathered in front of Miragoane City Hall and customs at approximately 1500 on 20 September to watch soldiers and noncommissioned officers demanding that the commander of the subdistrict haul ass. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, we have also learned that yesterday [in Port-au-Prince] a certain Andre Joubert, a former macoute commander of Fort Dimanche, was killed and his body burned in front of St Jean Bosco Church. [passage omitted]

Many people gathered in front of the barracks in Miragoane to watch the soldiers and noncoms who were furious and shooting into the air trying to uproot, or at least remove, the commander of the military subdistrict of Miragoane.

Remove Cap Haitien Police Chief

PA2209022388 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 21 Sep (AFP)—Haitian radio stations have reported that Captain Borde Achille, police chief of Cap Haitien, Haiti's second largest city located 260 km from Port-au-Prince, was removed by his men and sent to the capital on Wednesday.

The officer—who resisted his removal and was defended by some of his soldiers—finally surrendered to the troops, on the advice of his superior, Colonel Jean Collin, commander of the military department of northern Haiti.

Captain Dufresne, commander of the prison of the same city, was also removed by troops.

The prisoners were freed by the soldiers and a crowd of civilians lynched one of them, Abelin Severe, a former tonton macoute (civilian militia of the Duvalier regime) who was in prison for murder.

The mob also looted the house of Louis Noisin, former president of the Senate during Leslie Manigat's presidency. In St Marc, 98 km north of Port-au-Prince, where soldiers opened fire Wednesday killing one person and wounding three others who were trying to loot the house of a supporter of the overthrown regime, part of the garrison decided to join Saturday's coup d'etat which brought General Prosper Avril to power.

On Wednesday night, gunfire was heard in the city while part of the garrison supported its commander, Captain Ernts Ravix, who is reportedly in favor of the overthrown military regime.

Meanwhile, in Port-au-Prince, Max Bourjolly, one of the leaders of the Haitian Communist Party, said his organization will not participate or call for participation in a demonstration scheduled to be held on Thursday by some small parties, including the Democratic Unity Confederation (radical left).

Uprootings, Looting Reported in Port-au-Prince

FL2109212188 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] [Announcer]It is now time to hear from our mobile unit reporters, who are in the streets of Port-au-Prince. First, Mobile Unit 15 :

[Reporter] Thank you, studio. We are on National Highway No 1, in the Drouillard area, where a group of people carrying picks, hoes, and other things were going to uproot—as they put it—a plot of land that belonged to Mr Franck Romain. When they got approximately 100 meters away from the plot, a group of soldiers from Fort Dimanche fired shots into the air to disperse them. They immediately fled, but two or three of them were caught by the soldiers, and those people were beaten a bit with billy clubs. Some of them are seriously hurt from the blows from the billy clubs used by the soldiers. That is what the situation is like at present in the Drouillard area, approximately 1 km in.

They have just now [words indistinct] the men. They put them in a car and said they are taking them to Fort Dimanche. That is what is going on right now as we talk to you. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Mobile Unit No 19, Marcus Plaisimond, was patrolling the streets too. Marcus [words indistinct]. Good afternoon.

[Plaisimond] [Passage omitted] There have been some sackings. The house of Mr Andre Theard on Rue Sylvio Cator has been sacked. Near the Fort National there were attempts to uproot a former macoute from the sixties, but the soldiers from the Communications Corps at Fort National intervened in time, firing bursts of gunfire into the air to scatter the would-be uprooters.

As we talk to you right now, all eyes are turned toward Fort National and toward St Jean Bosco Church, down near the Boulevard La Saline, where people are waiting

for perpetrators of the 11 September massacre. There are old tires burning, awaiting the possible arrival of perpetrators of the 11 September massacre. [passage omitted]

[Reporter from Mobile Unit 17] Around here, too, eyes are fixed on the Haitian Armed Forces General Headquarters where the soldiers (?have been making news) since this morning. (?It looks as if) the measures taken by Haitian President Prosper Avril are either not satisfactory or are incomplete. In any case, the soldiers have this morning been continuing to uproot, to categorically fire, their commanding officers, sometimes (?in a) degrading manner. Every time a jeep or some other vehicle full of soldiers arrives in front of the Haitian Armed Forces General Headquarters, (?it drops) some high-ranking officer considered undesirable by the soldiers. They drop him in front of the General Headquarters [words indistinct]. The soldiers are demanding that the general staff take much more drastic measures against these undesirable officers.

A rather considerable crowd, approximately (?200) pairs of eyes, are currently fixed on the general headquarters of the Port-au-Prince police to notice, applaud, and sometimes break into joyful jubilation every time a car, truck, or jeep arrives to drop a high-ranking officer removed by the soldiers. That is how things are where I am. Of course this obstructs traffic a little. There are many pedestrians now heading back toward the general headquarters, to see this spectacle, sad [words indistinct]—this spectacle created by the pure and simple removal of officers deemed undesirable or sometimes deemed (?macoutes) by enlisted men, who are today demanding the resignation, firing, or transfer of these officers. [passage omitted]

For example, there is Colonel Gary Leon, who was this morning disparaged by the soldiers of the Armed Forces General Headquarters. [passage omitted]

At the opportune moment, as the reports are confirmed, we will divulge the names of those deposed by the noncoms, who have rebelled against the commanding officers. We have four names here, but we are not giving them out just yet.

St Marc Residents Ask President To Send Troops

FL2109190388 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] It seems that the military under Ernst Ravix' orders in St Marc are opposed to the change in government that took place in Haiti on 17 September. They are being supported in their movement by the group of thugs made up of General Henri Namphy partisans who support the former Haitian general overthrown Saturday.

Slogans reading "Down with Prosper Avril" can be seen on walls in St Marc this morning. St Marc residents are calling on the soldiers from the Dessalines Barracks and the Presidential Guard to come and put an end to this movement.

[Begin reporter recording] Are the military at the barracks in St Marc really members of the Army? Are (?they) people with blood in their veins [words indistinct]? These are the questions everyone is asking in St Marc.

After the Haitian people said last night that they were going to take to the streets this morning to uproot the thugs in St Marc, people awakened this morning to find the walls in St Marc (?covered with) slogans reading "Down with the military coup d'etat, down with Prosper Avril," and "The Club Verte group of thugs is more than ever present."

The population was shocked and said they would take to the streets anyway. Thus, this morning at around 1000 they went to the Catholic church and called for people to assemble. The population had assembled by 1100. They said they were going to uproot the thugs in St Marc. Just then, troops armed with automatic weapons and grenades in two military trucks came at the crowd and dispersed it with blows from rifle butts. The Haitian Armed Forces in St Marc are the backup for the thugs; they in fact are the ones who support these thugs.

The population of St Marc is asking if these people really belong to the same army as the Presidential Guard.

The population (?is asking) President Prosper Avril to send troops from the National Palace and the Dessalines Barracks to get these macoutes at the St Marc barracks off their backs because these men are (?preventing) the population from demonstrating. St Marc has now turned into a true macoute center where a bunch of macoutes have come to hide.

We can hear shooting going on right now in St Marc. Everyone has rushed home and the macoutes are demonstrating. St Marc is being guarded militarily as I talk to you right now. [end recording]

The young people of St Marc have made a statement. It was recorded at Radio Metropole just a few minutes ago. The statement refers to the group of thugs that is supporting the military under the orders of Captain Ernst Ravix in St Marc in their rebellion against the new authorities in Port-au-Prince. Our correspondent was just saying that there were slogans on the walls of St Marc this morning, slogans against General Prosper Avril, the new Haitian president. They say: Down with Prosper Avril, down with the military coup d'etat.

Here is the St Marc youths' statement. They are calling on the authorities in Port-au-Prince to come to their aid.

[Begin speaker recording] Since the 17 September 1988 coup d'etat, the group of thugs in St Marc that attacked Father Aristide in Freycinau at the entrance to St Marc have risen up saying they are there as perky as a monkey's tail. They are even saying: Down with the church, down with the coup d'etat. They say: Long live Namphy, long live the thugs.

We young people in St Marc are asking the patriotic military forces to see if they can come and disarm these thugs in St Marc. [end recording]

This was the statement made by St Marc youths. They are calling on the capital's authorities to come put an end to the situation prevailing in St Marc.

Army Kills Looter

FL2109214188 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 2000 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Back to St Marc, where we have just learned at least one person has been killed and three others wounded in the Army operation against the people who are in favor of the 17 September coup. Let's listen to our correspondent.

[Correspondent] We said we would inform you if things deteriorated. Indeed, just now, at around 1635, the Army went after a crowd that was sacking the house of Sergeant Luberus in the Portail Gueppe area. There is now one person dead and three wounded as a result of the Army coming in. The person killed was Milot Charles. He is about 12 years old. Others have been shot: Napoleon Tilus and Lovens Monsidor, we think. We are not sure that is his right name. There is another whose name we don't know at all. [passage omitted]

That is how things are at present. One person has been killed and three wounded. And there is much gunfire from heavy weapons in town, and people are running all over the place. [passage omitted]

Interior Ministry Asks Postponement of Rally

FL2109154388 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The big news in Haiti is still the political situation. The Confederation for Democratic Unity [KID] issued a press release saying it would hold, together with diverse popular organizations, a demonstration that was to begin in front of St Jean Bosco Church today at 1000. The demonstration was to show solidarity with the soldiers of the Haitian Armed Forces, to support them in their action.

However, in this connection, the Ministry of Interior and National Defense for its part issued a press release in which it thanked the organizers of this demonstration for their solidarity with the Haitian Armed Forces, but asked them to postpone the demonstration and hold it at some later date because of the current situation in Haiti. We will read for you the communique from the Ministry of Interior and National Defense:

The Ministry of Interior and National Defense has learned over the radio that a number of political and other types of associations are planning to organize a demonstration in support of the Haitian Armed Forces to be held Wednesday at around 1000.

The ministry very sincerely thanks them for this expression of support but, because of the current situation in Haiti, it invites them to postpone this demonstration to a later date. Their cooperation on this occasion, which is being requested with great sincerity, will certainly bear witness to their desire to contribute to helping the Haitian Armed Forces reestablish order and security to the benefit of all.

That was a communique from the Ministry of Interior and National Defense.

Also, we have learned that KID is to meet this morning with Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, president of the new military government. They are also to meet with Sergeant Hebreux.

We have learned that after this 1100 meeting, KID is going to issue a press release at around 1400. Don't forget! This KID news conference is to be held at 1400 today.

Eddy Volel Identifies Brother's Killers

FL2109210688 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Three of the policemen in civilian clothing—detectives from the Criminal Investigations Department—who have been killed in Port-au-Prince were among the murderers of lawyer Yves Volel, the presidential candidate killed on 13 October 1987 in front of the general headquarters of the Port-au-Prince police. Mr Eddy Volel, who is Yves Volel's brother, said that the murderers are the men nicknamed "Ti Chinois" and "Kolachat," who were killed and burned by a crowd of people Monday, and Henri Toussaint, who was shot to death by soldiers Monday night. [passage omitted]

[Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole at 1300 GMT on 21 September reports that Eddy Volel is the new president of the Christian Democratic Assembly, the RDC, Yves Volel's political party.]

Central Bank Employees Strike, Demand New Board

FL2109204588 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] The employees of the Banque de la Republique d'Haiti [BRH]—the central bank—stopped work this morning, demanding the resignation of the current Board of Directors, which is headed by Mr Onil Millet.

The employees are accusing Millet's administration of not keeping its promises. They also accuse the current Board of Directors of treating the bank's low-level employees badly.

The employees are proposing that the current director, Mr (Eddy V. Etienne), be made governor general; Mr (Carlo Fontaine) vice governor; Mr (Joachim Noel) general director; and Mr (Henri Volmar) administrative director.

The employees would like not to resume work until the military government has decided to replace the contested Board of Directors presided over by Onil Millet. Let us listen to the complaints of the employees of the central bank.

[Begin speaker recording, in Creole] [Passage omitted] Since the present situation offers an opportunity for everyone to defend their particular cause, the majority group of the BRH personnel has decided to remove this Board of Directors, because they are people who look good but who are really dishonest bums. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Certain BRH officers we contacted refused to make statements regarding this work stoppage by a number of BRH employees. We also point out that this work stoppage will have negative effects on commercial activities, according to what certain bank employees told us. [passage omitted]

Government Authorizes Deported Priest To Return
FL2109160088 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] The new Haitian military government headed by General Prosper Avril announced last night in a communique—in a decree—that it has decided to rescind a decree expelling Father Rene Poirier, a Canadian priest who was the Grand Goave Parish priest. This priest was deported from Haiti last 5 August by the former government headed by General Henry Namphy.

According to the new decree, Father Poirier is authorized to return to Haiti and resume his activities normally. [passage omitted]

Government Formally Guarantees Freedom of Press
FL2109161588 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] The new Haitian military government, headed by General Prosper Avril, formally guarantees freedom of the press. Journalists may speak freely. That is what new Information Minister Anthony Virginie Saint-Pierre told AFP during an interview. He said: All the nation's radio stations will get my attention and we will take inventory of all the damage done to Radio Cacique, a privately-owned radio station in Port-au-Prince that was attacked and trashed. We do not accept this aggression either. We condemn the actions that have taken place recently, which also affected Radio Soleil, added the new information minister. [passage omitted]

Jamaica

PNP Submits Proposal for Recovery Program
FL2109215288 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Peoples National Party [PNP] has submitted a 10-point proposal to the government that is considered necessary for implementation (?authority) in order to accelerate the recovery program and restore the country's economic and social activities.

The PNP proposal was submitted to Prime Minister Edward Seaga by PNP President Michael Manley following discussions at Jamaica House. Some of the proposals include the immediate reestablishment of the National Disaster Committee, the withdrawal of political departments from directing both the investigation of (?relief food) and the non-partisan allocation of foreign and (?external) assistance.

Death Toll Rises
FL2209123988 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] The Jamaican Government says the death toll from Hurricane Gilbert is now at 45. Most of those killed were in two parishes in the eastern part of the island where the hurricane first touched land 10 days ago.

More aid relief is coming from Japan. The Japanese Government says it is sending an 8-member team of doctors and health care specialists to Jamaica to help treat the victims of Gilbert. It's also sending more than $100,000 worth of emergency supplies.

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Opposition Concerned About Situation in Haiti
FL2109172588 Bridgetown CANA in English 1543 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, Sept 21, CANA—The opposition United People's Movement (UPM) of St Vincent and the Grenadines has expressed concern about what it termed "the continuing political instability in Haiti" and "has joined in the call for early election. [quotation marks as received]

The UPM said here on Tuesday that the weekend coup was merely a continuing affirmation of rule by the gun. The party said the Haitian people had been denied the fruits of their determined struggle when they forced Baby "Doc" Duvalier from power two and a half years ago. That denial they said was caused as much by the "inept approach" and unconcern of the United States and the Caribbean community, as it was by the Haitian military reaction.

"When the Haitian masses called for solidarity and support, very little was forthcoming," UPM declared. The UPM noted General Avril's proclaimed reasons for taking power last Saturday were the same as those of General Henri Namphy whom he deposed—to save Haiti from anarchy, chaos and human rights abuses. But UPM said it disregarded what "such men say" and looked at what they did.

The party said that to win any sort of credibility, General Avril would have to quickly set in train measures to curb human rights abuses, seek out and overcome the ton-ton macoutes and other death squads, and restore a proper system of justice and the rule of law.

UPM called on General Avril to plan and hold free and fair elections as early as possible. The party added, "it is by his success or failure in implementing these measures by which we shall judge his regime."

Pemex Announces Drop in Oil Prices

PA2109163788 Mexico XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The price of the extra light crude that Mexico exports to the American Continent will decrease by $0.25 a barrel, while Maya-type heavy crude will decrease by $0.20 a barrel. Pemex has announced that the new prices will become effective on 1 October. There will be no change in the price of Isthmian light crude.

PMS Proposes Creation of Pro-Cardenas Party

PA2109204788 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 18 Sep 88 p 4

[Report by Jose Quintero Arias]

[Excerpt] The PMS [Mexican Socialist Party] National Council yesterday supported the creation of a new political party comprising all organizations and citizens currently involved in Cuauhtemoc Cardenas' democratic movement. The new party would carefully establish operational procedures to guarantee that its decisions and leading bodies are strictly democratic.

This was stated in a resolution issued by the sixth PMS National Plenum and was read yesterday at a news conference given by PMS General Secretary Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, who was acompanied by Heberto Castillo, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, Manuel Terrazas, and Eduardo Valle.

In the nine-page document, the PMS insists on governing with Cardenas and presents a proposal for the formation of a "representative national, democratic government that will include full representation from the various forces and political ideologies capable of helping the nation overcome the political, economic, and social crisis to which it has been led by the PRI."

The new government would establish the legal and political bases to enable the people to elect their leaders and guarantee the parties alternate terms in office. "Our party will support any effort in that direction, regardless of who proposes it—but not in exchange for weakening or stopping the struggle that has already begun for new government and new power."

The document points out that the great "civic insurgency" movement, which culminated with the 6 July elections, has not ended, that it must continue, and that it is therefore necessary to implement a "national plan of action that will solve the nation's great problems, among which are the refusal to pay the service on the debt and the promotion of a new popular economic policy." [passage omitted]

Democratic Party President, Candidate Resign

PA2209020488 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Sep 88 pp 1-a, 28-a.

[Report by J. Noe Hernandez]

[Excerpts] The Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) reported yesterday that its president, Ignacio Gonzalez Gollaz, resigned his post after the recent electoral campaign and that Gumersindo Magana Negrete, the former presidential candidate of the "Red Rooster" party [nickname for the PDM], had also resigned.

Acting PDM President Emilio Gonzalez Marquez and PDM spokesman Jesus Hernandez Barbosa said in a news conference that both leaders resigned for "personal reasons," but they added that Gonzalez Gollaz had resigned from his post "but not from the party." [passage omitted]

Gonzalez Marquez said that the modernization of the PDM will be geared to attaining change through peaceful means and electoral restructuring. The party will also struggle for a holistic and humanistic democracy that follows a social Christian philosophy. [passage omitted]

The new PDM leader stated that the party will not enter alliances, because alliances should only be entered into if they improve Mexican society and make it more just. He added that at present changes in Mexican society are only a wish and not a reality that responds to the country's current demands.

There is a possibility of entering an alliance with another organization eventually, but that is to be decided by the party's national committee after studies and a party poll have been conducted on the feasibility of such a coalition, he said. [passage omitted]

Costa Rica

Government Note to Panama on Border Zone Events

PA2109162788 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has drawn the Panamanian regime's attention to incidents that have occurred at the border zone in recent months. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry delivered a note to the Panamanian ambassador accredited to Costa Rica following an investigation of a bombing incident at the San Vito coffee mill.

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said that the note does not constitute a formal protest or press specific charges, but it draws attention to the fact that people closely linked with the Panamanian police force have been involved in several actions of this type.

The Costa Rican authorities' investigation of the attack on the San Vito coffee mill, which was destroyed by a powerful bomb, did not provide sufficient evidence against the Panamanian Government. Nevertheless, several people have attested that they recognized at least one of the people who participated in the terrorist action and identified him as a policeman from the neighboring country. The witnesses do not want their statements to be used as evidence out of fear that they might be subject to repression. Municipal authorities and local associations have asserted that the situation is the result of the neighboring country's internal situation.

El Salvador

FMLN Announces End of Transportation Stoppage

PA2209013588 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0023 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 21 September]

[Text] The FMLN reports the following to the press, local and foreign transport workers, all our combatants, and the Salvadoran people:

1. The transportation stoppage, which we decreed in response to Duartist repression, confirmed the deep authority crisis the government and the Christian Democratic Army are experiencing.

To save the Army's declining authority from total collapse, the regime used all kinds of tactics, including threats, blackmail, propaganda, and military means to force transportation workers to drive on the Salvadoran roads [during the transportation stoppage].

2. We hereby announce that our transportation stoppage will be suspended as of midnight tonight. We vigorously state, however, that although the transportation stoppage will end, we will step up sabotage operations against all the units that did not abide by the strike. The sabotage will begin as of this moment.

3. We urge urban commandos, all our militia and guerrilla units, and the general public to mount relentless sabotage operations against all the units that did not abide by our order.

4. We are also a power in this country, and we have an increasing influence on many sectors of our society. For that reason, we will not let this practically defeated regime deny us our authority to take measures in response to its unpopular and repressive actions.

If the Army wants to guarantee the free movement of traffic, it will have to protect transportation workers and their vehicles on a full-time basis.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] FMLN General Command
El Salvador, 21 September 1988

Honduras

Negotiations for U.S. Bases Criticized

PA2109024188 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Sep 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Honduras' Future and the Government's Lie"]

[Text] One cannot hide the sun with a finger. The flooding in Tegucigalpa and in southern Honduras cannot divert people's attention from reports regarding negotiations between the Honduran and U.S. Governments to try to turn Honduras into a permanent U.S. military enclave, which would be disguised as being "Honduran."

Honduran Defense Minister Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez, who was appointed by President Jose Azcona as the government negotiator, vigorously denies that negotiations are under way. Sanchez tells newsmen that it is not worth diverting the Honduran people's attention from a serious problem like the flooding to a nonexistent problem. That nonexistent problem—if we may say so—is Honduras' future as a sovereign and independent country.

President Azcona insists in denying that attempts to add a third protocol to the 1954 military agreement are being made. In the new protocol, the U.S. would request the construction of new, permanent military installations and the storage of U.S. weapons in Honduras.

The president says: "Those statements are groundless. I do not know where they get them from." Foreign Ministry adviser Policarpo Callejas and Jose Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, Honduran ambassador to the United

States, however, contradict both President Azcona and Defense Minister Sanchez and say: "An additional protocol to the 1954 military agreement has been negotiated since 1985."

In answer to questions concerning possible criminal responsibility—since negotiations are being conducted without constitutional authority—adviser Callejas Bonilla says: "I will not be judged, but the current government will, because it is violating the Constitution by authorizing the installation of the bases."

According to an EFE report, "Charley Barclay, chief of information of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalapa, has said that Honduras and the United States are about to complete negotiations allowing U.S. troops to use Honduran military installations." Barclay, however, does not specify whether the military installations are permanent, and he did not say whether the U.S. Southern Command stationed in Panama is about to be transferred to Honduras.

The U.S. press is covering the issue, which is a big one. NEWSWEEK and THE WASHINGTON POST, and more recently THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, have widely covered this issue. The latter apparently published the draft of the protocol. According to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Ambassador Hernandez Alcerro refused to comment on the protocol, "because it is still being negotiated."

Except for TIEMPO, all Honduran media limit themselves to publishing international press agency reports and to accept the government's statements on the issue as the truth, perhaps unaware of the scope of the negotiations. The National Congress simply requested copies of the 1954 military agreement and the protocol being negotiated, but because neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Presidency delivered the requested copies, it seems to have concluded its investigation.

As we have said in previous commentaries, the media is playing a game to hide the negotiations. U.S. and Honduran officials say negotiations for the installation of a military base in Honduras are not under way. That is apparently true, but it is in fact a big lie. There are no formal negotiations for military bases, but the issue is worse once we look into the specific situation. Honduras will be something like a special U.S. enclave comprised of "military installations" built per U.S. request that—in addition to the existing bases—will appear to be "Honduran" bases.

The use of those permanent installations is completely indiscriminate and Honduras will not have real control over their use. The U.S. military installations can be built anywhere in Honduras and the weapons stored by the U.S. troops can be used by them whenever they want. The types of weapons to be stored are not specified and they could well be conventional weapons or nuclear weapons, in which case the denuclearization treaty of Latin America would be violated.

There is no financial compensation for the construction of the "Honduran" military installations. In addition, according to the treaty regarding the boarding of Honduran ships by U.S. authorities on the open seas without the necessary formalities—as if the ship were being hijacked—Honduran citizens can be taken to the United States without the existence of an extradition treaty, since our Constitution bans the existence of one and the United States does not agree with the principle of reciprocity.

Nicaragua

'Delay' in Issuance of U.S. Visas Protested

PA2109221788 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2140 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Managua, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Government today reported the "unjustified delay" in the issuance of U.S. visas to the members of the official Nicaraguan delegation who will travel to Washington in late September to participate in the UN and OAS meetings.

A diplomatic note released by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stated that with that attitude, the U.S. Government "is disregarding" the obligations it assumed when it became the host country of international organizations.

The note added that the delay in the issuance of the visas "violates the agreements" the United States signed with the United Nations concerning the location of the UN headquarters.

The delegation, headed by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, will attend the 43d UN General Assembly session and the meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to be held on 28 and 29 September.

The source added that the Nicaraguan missions to the OAS and the United Nations were instructed to intercede with the U.S. State Department to promptly obtain the visas that should be issued to the members of the delegation that will accompany President Ortega.

Similarly, Leonardo Kam, Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations, said at the UN headquarters today that Manuel Solis Palma, Panamanian minister in charge of the Presidency—whom the U.S. Government does not recognize as the head of the Panamanian Government—has not received his visa to travel to the United States yet.

Unofficial reports stated that thus far the U.S. Government has only issued visas to President Ortega and Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

The Nicaraguan official source did not release the names of the members of the Nicaraguan delegation, although unofficially it was reported that Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry Secretary Alejandro Bendana is a member of the delegation.

Thus far, the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua has not made any statements to ACAN-EFE concerning the Sandinist government's protest.

Government Communique

PA2209012188 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0041 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Communique issued by the Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry in Managua on 21 September]

[Text] The Press and Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry reports to the public that through its permanent missions at the United Nations and the OAS, it is making known the unjustified delay in the granting of U.S. visas to the delegation that will accompany President Daniel Ortega to the 43d session of the UN General Assembly and the meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to be held on 28 and 29 October [month as heard].

By adopting such an attitude, the United States is clearly ignoring the commitments it made when it became the host country of international organizations, specifically violating the provisions of the agreement between the United Nations and the United States concerning the UN headquarters. The Nicaraguan permanent missions to these two organizations are being instructed to intercede with the State Department so the visas will be granted without further delay. This action should not fall within the framework of the current bilateral relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

RN's Ferrey Urges C.A. Pressure on Ortega

PA2109200888 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1856 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Report by Alejandro Acevedo on statement by Azucena Ferrey, member of the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN)—date and place not given]

[Text] Azucena Ferrey has this to say about the possibility of a new round of high-level talks [between the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan Resistance] and the possible role of the Central American presidents in the situation created by both sides: the RN, which has refused to return to Managua; and the Sandinist regime, which is insisting that a new round of high-level talks take place in Managua:

[Begin Ferrey recording] One of the Esquipulas' provisions is that government leaders should take all necessary steps to bring about a solution to the problems affecting each country. I therefore believe that it is the dictator's obligation to leave Managua and head the delegation in order to arrive at an agreement for a permanent cease-fire that will pave the way for the democratization of Nicaragua.

I hope that President Cerezo will make that suggestion while on his tour to promote a presidents' meeting. President Arias should also make an effort to convince the Sandinist regime—which has failed to comply with the Esquipulas mandates—to take the necessary actions to ensure that Esquipulas is indeed complied with.

I take this opportunity to state that there is a persistent rumor that the Managua regime is awaiting President Cerezo's visit to offer to release the Nandaime prisoners, provided that they are granted asylum in any of the Central American countries. I believe that this would be just another violation of not only politi[illegible]hts but of human rights, because it would be dividing families.

I hope that the Central American presidents—by virtue of their democratic background and the fact that they have tried to convince the Nicaraguan people of their democratic leanings—will see that this situation does not arise. I believe that the Nandaime prisoners have been unjustly arrested. They should not have been arrested under any pretext at any time. They should have the right to continue expressing themselves, because Esquipulas itself stipulates that they and others like them be allowed to express their individual and collective opinions. [end recording]

New Liberal Party Calls for National Dialogue

PA2109200388 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Report by Edgar Barberena]

[Excerpts] The Independent Liberal Party for National Unity [Partido Liberal Independiente de Unidad Nacional], PLIUN, has announced its formation, describing itself as a pluralist bloc that may include any party and former contra members. All ethnic groups on the Atlantic coast and any and all forces seeking the country's democratization are welcome to join the bloc, which claims to be democratic and centrist in ideology. Eduardo Coronado, one of the PLIUN's founders, says this:

[Begin Coronado recording] First of all, we are keenly interested in uniting liberalism. We want to lay the groundwork for national unity under a democratic, centrist platform in order to unite all Nicaraguan civil forces around a revolutionary, pluralist, and democratic program embodying the Nicaraguan people's hopes for freedom, progress, and peace. We view this as a strategic plan to achieve reconciliation among Nicaraguans. [passage omitted]

We have concluded that we can reach agreement on a basic platform only through a national dialogue. We will announce it through the print and broadcast media. We would then hold a seminar with all of the country's political forces to attempt to draft an alternative to the extreme left and extreme right party platforms. [passage omitted]

In this effort, there is a role to be played by all of the nation's civic organizations, including the intraparliamentarian [as heard] sector and the rebels—but only after they lay down arms and reach agreement with the Nicaraguan Government to establish a permanent cease-fire. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Planning Minister Comments on Economic Measures

PA2109232688 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The latest IDB report says that this year the Nicaraguan economy will be facing a grave imbalance, but it acknowledges that the Nicaraguan Government's peace efforts are a positive step toward making the monetary stabilization policy work.

The IDB report notes that in 1987, the Nicaraguan economy faced tense moments as a result of a shortage of foreign currency, a lack of oil, and hyperinflation. There was, however, a 1.7-percent growth [words indistinct] in the construction and export sector, the report states.

According to the report, in 1988, the Nicaraguan Government adopted measures to control the crisis and produce an economic recovery. This situation is commented on by Planning and Budget Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca:

[Begin Martinez recording] The measures are aimed at encouraging production, increasing our exports, and preventing distorted situations, such as being able to fill up the gas tank of a vehicle for less money than what one would have to pay for a dish in the marketplace. These are distorted situations that have resulted from the war. This is one of the prices we pay for the war. We have begun to correct this type of problem. We have stated that the economic measures we have adopted are of a corrective nature and will not have immediate satisfactory results for everybody.

The important thing is that the people realize that the measures are headed in the right direction. [end recording]

EPS Reports on Contra Attacks, Kidnappings

PA2209030888 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Local military authorities today reported that counterrevolutionary forces have murdered one peasant and kidnapped 22 others in the last 48 hours in northern Jinotega Department.

The murder victim, who remains unidentified, was reportedly one of several farm workers recently kidnapped by contras in the area bordering Honduras, mostly near Bocay, Bocaycito, and Chile.

Major Antonio Castillo Games, a member of the EPS 6th Region command, which includes Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments, said the murder and the recent civilian kidnappings occurred on 18 and 19 September. He also reported that the contras sacked a warehouse storing food which had been set aside for peasants. Furthermore, the contras ambushed a vehicle near Hato Grande, 17 km from Juigalpa. They killed one of the vehicle's occupants and wounded another.

In addition, the contras attacked an electrical plant in (Caracolito), 14 km from Nueva Guinea, on 14 September. They murdered a peasant in (La Avispa), 7 km from Nueva Guinea, on 18 September. They also murdered a woman in El Arenal on the same day. In a clash with mercenary forces, EPS troops rescued two women who had been kidnapped more than a month ago. Both women are from Managua.

Panama

FENASEP Strike Ends After Agreement Reached

PA2109161588 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1454 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Panama, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Labor leaders today announced the suspension of the strike called on Monday by state employees to demand the payment of extra salaries due since August, after an agreement was reached between the government and the National Federation of Associations of Public Employees (FENASEP). Jose Hernandez, presidential press and information secretary, confirmed to ACAN-EFE that the agreement with FENASEP was reached at dawn.

Hector Aleman, general secretary of FENASEP—an organization which its leaders say represents 140,000 of the 147,000 government employees—told ACAN-EFE today that one of the agreements reached pertains to the payment in October of 75 percent of the salaries owed.

In the beginning, the government had announced that the bonus would be paid in three parts—with 25 percent to be paid in October. This was rejected by state employees and sparked the strike, adherence to which was considerable on Monday but waned on Tuesday. Aleman pointed out that the government also pledged this morning to pay the government employees' biweekly salaries on time.

Due to the economic and political crisis Panama has been confronting over the past 16 months—and which has been exacerbated by the sanctions imposed by the United States since March—the government has only received half of 1988's estimated revenues, and it has therefore faced difficulties in paying government employees on time.

Aleman told ACAN-EFE that Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, promised to present to the Legislative Assembly—no later than 7 October—a

civil service bill to regulate the activities of government employees. According to Aleman, the 48-hour strike called by FENASEP was 85-percent effective. However, his assessment is not shared by senior government officials, who told ACAN-EFE that "less than half" of the public employees heeded the call on Monday and that very few did so yesterday.

The Workers Union of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] charged yesterday that 900 IRHE workers have been fired for supporting the strike. Approximately 50 of those workers occupied the archbishopric's offices in Panama City for several hours.

The employees of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification and workers from the Balboa port—the largest on Panama's Pacific coast—as well as teachers in Colon Province on the Caribbean coast are still on strike today to demand full payment of the bonus owed to them and to protest the government's military actions against the public employees' movement.

The IRHE and Balboa port installations were occupied by Panama Defense Force troops because the government regards them as vital to "national security."

Agreement Statement

PA2109172888 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1524 GMT 21 Sep 88

["Agreement" reached by the Panamanian Government and public workers labor unions in Panama City on 21 September]

[Text] In talks held by a commission appointed by the executive branch, FENASEP, and the Coordinating Board of State Agencies' Unions, there was extensive discussion of the country's problems affecting government employees and caused by U.S. aggression. In an attempt to obtain formulas that meet the objectives of the campaign waged by FENASEP and the Coordinating Board, the participants considered the advisability of normalizing relations among the parties and reestablishing the full functioning of state institutions. To this end, the following agreements were reached:

1. It was agreed that the second installment of the 13th-month bonus would be paid in the following manner:

a. Between 23 and 28 October of this year, 75 percent of the installment will be paid, as follows:

a-1. 50 percent in fractional checks [checks broken down into small denominations]; and

a-2. 25 percent in restricted checks, usable for payment of government services received or to be received, but not for services provided by commercial, industrial, or other such establishments. This 25 percent will be issued in fractional checks to allow beneficiaries to put them to best use.

b. The national government pledges to make every effort to produce savings and increase income in order to guarantee complete payment of the third installment of the 13th-month bonus between 3 and 22 December, and to pay the remaining portion of the second installment this year. However, if it is unable to produce sufficient savings and income, the unpaid 25 percent of the second installment of the 1988 bonus will be paid in unrestricted checks no later than April 1989. This will not imply deferment of the first installment of the 1989 bonus.

c. The national government will continue paying the biweekly wages of government workers regularly.

2. The executive branch will present to the cabinet a draft civil service and administrative career bill, reviewed jointly with FENASEP, for the due authorization required by Article 159 of the Constitution, and will remit it as soon as possible to the honorable Legislative Assembly with a request that it be given priority treatment. The executive branch will present said draft to the legislative branch no later than 7 October 1988.

3. To cooperate with the preparation and development of government plans and programs to face up to the aggression being carried out against the Panamanian nation by the U.S. Government, it was agreed that there is a need for greater participation by government workers in the search for immediate solutions through the establishment of mixed productivity commissions for national liberation [comisiones mixtas de productividad para la liberacion nacional].

These mixed institutional commissions will be established with the participation of the respective administrative authorities, in conjunction with a minimum of two representatives of the associations within FENASEP or the Coordinating Board of State Agencies' Unions.

The executive branch will establish, before 26 September 1988, a temporary commission to establish the bases and timetable for the implementation of this point. Said commission will be composed of three executive branch representatives, one from FENASEP, and one from the Coordinating Board.

In state organizations in which said commissions are already functioning or are in the process of being established, they will not be changed by the present agreement.

4. The state will take measures to increase its income and savings and make tax collection more efficient and effective, with greater and better vigilance to ensure compliance with tax commitments. In addition, it will

intensify measures to achieve austerity, inhibit corruption, and make best use of state resources in order to avoid any extreme reductions of wages.

If, despite all this, resources are insufficient, the state promises to maintain the wage levels at the lower end of the scale, making the necessary adjustments at the top levels of compensation paid to government workers.

FENASEP and the Coordinating Board of State Agencies' Unions will cooperate with the government in the implementation of all the aforementioned measures.

It was agreed that exhaustive consultation will be carried out with the public sector's organizations and associations in order to avoid unilateral and independent decisions.

5. The executive branch will summon the patriotic forces, political parties, and popular organizations to discuss and present a national contingency plan to face up to the U.S. Government's aggression, a plan that should become the platform for the campaign for national liberation. This program will encompass the adoption and implementation of measures to eradicate harmful actions that have had an injurious effect on the productivity and efficiency of the state system and thereby on the performance of government employees.

Recommendations made to the executive branch as a result of the national dialogue will be taken into account in the formulation of the national contingency plan. The executive branch's Political Advisory and Consultation Commission will begin issuing the summons for this purpose within the next 15 days.

6. With regard to the status of private sector workers, the state will extend adequate protection to the weaker party in the labor-management relationship, making every effort to prevent situations that harm the workers' access to sources of employment or their rights and that result from actions with express or implicit political motives. This protection will be outlined in the principles of the national contingency plan.

The government will make a diligent effort to achieve these expressed objectives, and, to this end, will present to the legislative branch the necessary draft laws, after discussion and agreement with the National Council of Organized Workers, CONATO.

7. With regard to the status of Air Panama International, a special commission will be formed to jointly seek alternatives that will help to resolve the technical, financial, and operational problems that the company is presently facing. Study of possible options should involve the company's management, the company's labor union, the Coordinating Board of State Agencies' Unions, and FENASEP, with technical advice from the Civil Aeronautics Directorate.

Until the desired objectives are achieved, the personnel reduction request presented by the company to the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry will remain pending. Therefore, this commission should submit its report no later than 30 days subsequent to the signing of this agreement.

8. With regard to the application of Executive Decree No 116 of 10 October 1984, in the next cabinet meeting the executive branch will instruct all authorities involved to ensure full compliance with the decree, especially its provision calling for a positive reception of the recommendations made by the mediating board, from the time of its installation and thereafter.

9. Agreements contained in the present document imply the suspension of FENASEP's campaign to face the aggression with popular methods and the suspension of the Coordinating Board's actions, and urge instead that the parties pledge to fight unyieldingly against the U.S. Government's aggression until our people's national liberation is achieved.

Signed in Panama City on 21 September 1988

For the national government: Francisco Sanchez Cardenas, Ricardo Bermudez, and Luis Blanco

For FENASEP: Hector Aleman, Anibal Culiolis, Luis Prescott, and Carlos Ayala

For the Coordinating Board of State Agencies' Unions: Marco Moscoso, Elias Gonzalez, and Mauro Murillo.

Strike Criticized

PA2109034788 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 20 Sep 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Origin and Extent of Yesterday's Movement"]

[Text] Just when an agreement had been reached on most of the issues raised by FENASEP, a third issue arose, advocated by a group that characterizes itself by having an undeniable preference for problems, without showing the slightest inclination to search for any kind of solution.

This group, which is found in all organized labor organizations, both in the private and public sectors, immediately submitted a set of demands that are unacceptable because they cannot be met, and which were synthesized in the phrase: "All or nothing; and all, now."

Lured by the siren song of leaders and spokesmen, who base their false leadership on demagogic positions that offer half of heaven and all of earth, these leaders managed to convince a sector within FENASEP to temporarily stop working. Fortunately, the number of participants did not reach the level expected by the organizers.

Many government institutions were fully staffed and worked a full day. Others only worked partially, because the workers who remained at their workplaces and carried out their duties were those with a sufficient sense of professional responsibility and with the right amount of good judgment to realize that actions of this type can only strengthen our country's enemies. With actions such as yesterday's, these same enemies, who see their activities nearing total failure, are able to muster new energy to continue their antipatriotic work, directed toward permanently sinking Panama into poverty, despair, and violence.

It should be emphasized that work at the Panama Canal's ports has been carried out normally. The measures that made possible this response to the challenge of the accomplices of sedition that encouraged the movement of the so-called "strike" deserve the recognition of good Panamanians, because if we continue restricting and obstructing ship traffic in the ports of Balboa and Cristobal, we will be giving the world the image of a Panama incapable of providing to the ships of the countries that sail the oceans the absolute security—no less than 100 percent—that their freight and passenger ships will always have at those canal ports.

We Panamanians must provide the security that the canal users need. Otherwise we would be demonstrating that we are not worthy today, nor will we be in the year 2000, of the full confidence that the world must have in us as administrators of the most important canal that connects oceans on this planet.

Balboa Port Workers End Strike 21 Sep

PA2209000488 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2310 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Balboa port workers this morning decided to end their 9-day strike. A union spokesman said they ended their strike because of the administration's pressures against the workers and because they wanted to keep their jobs after being threatened with dismissal.

The source said all the workers who had been arrested were released and that the activity at the Balboa port is normal. He also said the rank and file decided to expel several union leaders from the union because they betrayed the movement. We have lost, he said, but the ideals of unity and struggle continue to be strong among the port workers.

Police Force Workers To Leave Archbishopric

PA2109134588 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1305 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Panama City, 21 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Approximately 50 Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] workers, who peacefully occupied Panama City's archbishopric on Tuesday, have been "forced" by the police to ve those facilities.

IRHE union sources said that the workers, who were fired yesterday morning, were demanding their reinstatement, the release of several companeros who had been arrested, and an end to the military's presence at their workplace.

IRHE union leader Jose Silva said that last night the police "forced" the IRHE workers to abandon the archbishopric and that the operation was supervised by representatives of the Catholic Church and the Panamanian Human Rights Committee.

Silva added that the IRHE workers also occupied the archbishopric to demand th. r right to meet and an end to IRHE directors' decisions based on political party lines. [passage omitted]

Students Clash With Riot Police 21 Sep

PA2209034988 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpts] New incidents broke out today between Panama Defense Forces' riot units and students from high schools in the Paitilla area. The student leaders of the various schools announced strikes for an indefinite period.

This was the 2d consecutive day of student disturbances. Today it was in the Paitilla sector, where students of the Remon Cantera, Professional, and Richard Neumann High Schools blocked the streets in front of their schools to protest the incidents that led to the suspension of classes at the National Institute. The demonstrations began peacefully, but then riot units arrived to reopen the streets to traffic and clashed with students, who took refuge in the schools. [passage omitted]

Students of the Jose Dolores Moscote school also protested this weekend's events at the National Institute during which students, teachers, and parents were mistreated by the authorities. The protest was peaceful.

Meanwhile, National Institute students today said they are not willing to resume talks with the Education Ministry. For the 2d day, the students of the closed school met in the San Jose Church with parents and teachers to continue evaluating the school's situation. Student leaders agreed to carry out various actions to reopen the school as soon as possible.

U.S. Envoy's 'Scheme' To Sow Division Decried

PA2109194088 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 21 Sep 88 pp 1, 20

[Article by Toti Urriola]

[Text] At a meeting in Cermeno on Saturday, the General State Council denounced a new scheme by the gringo John Maisto [U.S. Embassy deputy chief of mission], the fateful figure considered the Panamanian

people's foremost enemy, who, after a failed effort to stage a seditious and coupist uprising in Panama, is now attempting to improve his image for the benefit of his superiors in Washington.

Another of this fateful figure's crafty plans has thus been exposed: He is desperately trying to divide the Panamanian Government by refusing to recognize President Manuel Solis Palma and by trying through every possible means to gain concessions, thus taking advantage of the crisis he helped to create. This fateful figure, however, has once again been cut down to his proper size, because the Panamanian people have woken up, and even when they sleep it is with one eye open.

The General State Council's damning statements last Saturday in Cermeno put John Maisto and his local cronies [compinches] in their place. Maisto was completely discredited after his political maneuverings in the Philippines and his shameless efforts to destabilize Panama. In doing so, he was protected by an opposition with an uncontrollable appetite for power. The people, however, have said no to his latest maneuverings.

U.S. Overflights 'New Form of Aggression'

PA2109224888 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1645 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Form of Aggression"]

[Text] Ever since our Republic was born and we first had to deal with the northern nation, it has not been unusual for the average Panamanian to see U.S. military aircraft cross our skies from time to time. Perhaps because this has been a regular occurrence in Panama, we have seldom stopped to think whether an incident such as this is detrimental to our sovereign interests. But now—with the imperialists trampling on us—we want to point out to the Panamanian people, to the average citizen, that every time one of these aircraft crosses our skies, it is humiliating us and it is frightening us. In other words, it is a serious violation of our sovereign rights.

The recent charges made by the Civil Aeronautics General Directorate have revealed an outrageous situation in which U.S. military aircraft are crossing our skies anytime they want, as if Panama were just another base. They are not only mocking our status as a free nation, but also endangering the lives of thousands of people who are unaware of this and are flying in private or commercial aircraft that are landing or taking off from our airports.

This is a new form of aggression. It is not only through the enforcement of an economic siege that the more powerful countries frighten the weaker ones to maintain their hegemony. They also use all sorts of other measures, sometimes less tangible ones, to try to subdue peoples and governments.

We are sure they will not accomplish their malicious goal with this constant threat by the U.S. military, which has illegally increased its manpower in Panama since last March. The average citizen is becoming more and more aware of his duty to fight and resist his enemies.

Argentina

Caputo Delivers Speech as UNGA President

PY2109192888 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2147 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Punctuation as received]

[Text] New York, 20 Sep (NA special correspondent)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has stated that his election as President of the 43d UN General Assembly represents a "pledge of support and affection toward my country." Making an assessment of the international situation, he said that the world can overcome poverty because "it is not intrinsic to world economy."

"Our times have shown us that colonialism and underdevelopment are not only unfair but also irrational.

Caputo delivered an eight-page speech following his proclamation today as President of the UN General Assembly by a vote of 91 to 66, with 1 abstention, of a total of 158 members.

In his speech, the Argentine foreign minister stated that the countries of the North "need the development of those of the South to consolidate their own development."

"They need it because development assures peace in the Third World and because it also guarantees world security," he added.

Caputo said that the trade expansion of the developed countries "will increasingly depend on the economic growth of the South," because it is a "condition of economic balance in an increasingly interdependent world which, for its integration and its function, demands compatible levels of development."

He added that although this "is not an easy task," it is not more difficult "than the decision to begin the destruction of missiles by the Soviet Union and the United States, nor more difficult than the decision by those who, after bloody fighting for many years in different regions, agree to sit at a negotiating table."

The Argentine foreign minister added that to tackle the task of development at world level, we must face matters "such as the debt, trade restrictions, and the role of multilateral financial organizations."

He said that these matters, instead of "being treated as being problems in themselves, they should be treated within a broader and overall framework of development."

He added that these matters are often the cause of disagreements between countries of the North and of the South. He said that "when the debt and trade are treated in an isolated manner, they become issues of confrontation" between developed and underdeveloped countries.

Caputo added that "neither the debt nor trade are the real problems of the South. Development is the problem, and it is also a matter of priority importance for the North."

He said that the world is now experiencing three main events: "the process of disarmament initiated between the world powers, the initial solution of a number of serious regional conflicts, and the conflicts with pending solutions," from which "we can draw some conclusions."

He said that the first conclusion "is only apparently naive," because "what appeared to be inevitable, can be modified." The second conclusion tells us that "common sense is beginning to prevail in the world."

He added that the third conclusion shows the contrast between political peace and the economic injustice, and this is "the remarkable difference between everything that has been achieved so far to guarantee peace in the world, and the little or nothing we have done to prevent the expansion of the gap between rich countries and the developing world."

Caputo added that one of the clearest examples can be seen in "the issue of foreign debt of developing nations," given the fact that "no structural improvement has taken place for the debtor countries since the outbreak of the 1982 crisis. "We only have to look at the increase in the current interest rates to confirm that they are at the highest real levels since then."

Caputo said that "these very high interest rates, added to the implacable system of successive refinancings, and to the perverse flow of financial resources from the indebted countries to the creditor countries, will end up eliminating all investment possibilities of the developing world."

The Argentine foreign minister added that, from the three main sources of world tension, "the East-West conflict, regional confrontations, and the unjust North-South relations, it is clear that most of our efforts must be focused on this last point," because "unlike in the past, the world today can overcome poverty, because it is not intrinsic to world economy."

Air Force Chief Defends Condor II Project

PY2109183588 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1426 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)—Air Force Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Ernesto Crespo said that the UK could be resorting to any kind of tricks, seeking to bloc Argentine research in the field of applied military technology.

This statement was made by Crespo when asked about the Condor II project, which consists of a rocket capable of carrying a payload to space. This project, which is being carried out in Argentina, awakened the suspicions

of NATO countries concerned over the possibility that the rocket will be used as a strategic weapon, despite Argentine Government denials.

He added it is astonishing that a country like the United States, which has carried out many peaceful projects, should believe an attempt by a country it labels as Third World to promote development for the well-being of its inhabitants is a threat to peace.

In a statement to Radio del Plata, Crespo said that the project is still in the development phase. Some rumors have suggested that the Condor II project would be exported to regions in conflict but, he said, there is absolutely no intention to do so.

Crespo believes that if the United States had complied with the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) in the case of foreign presence in the continent, the problems that later emerged, such as the suspension of sales of weapons and military technology to Argentina, would not have resulted.

Crespo concluded by saying: "I do not know why they are surprised, because they have forced us to conduct our own research."

Military Source on Project

PY2009182488 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)—A military source told TELAM today that Air Force technicians are currently working on a project known as Condor II, a medium-range rocket designed for putting peaceful-purpose payloads into space.

The source recalled that the project has been in the development stage for over 2 years, and that it was exhibited to the public during the air and space fair in Buenos Aires last year.

The source also recalled that this is not the first time that our country has been accused of producing rockets capable of launching nuclear weapons. The source added that Argentina supports a policy of disarmament, reiterating what has been emphasized by the highest-ranking authorities on many occasions.

The source said that the project is being developed in the experimental center of Falda del Carmen, near Alta Gracia, Cordoba Province.

Asked if the rocket can be modified to carry atomic weapons, the source said that any rocket can be modified, but reiterated that the government does not intend to do anything like that.

The source also denied an alleged Argentine plan to sell medium-range missiles to other nations, and least of all to export them to zones in conflict. Argentina does not have a proper guidance and control system, and this constitutes the difference between a rocket and a missile, the source concluded.

Soviet Trade Official Arrives on Visit

PY2009132688 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0122 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (TELAM)—Yuriy Chumakov, Soviet foreign trade deputy minister [title as received], arrived early this afternoon on an official visit. He was welcomed at Ezeiza International Airport by Hector Niell, chairman of the National Grain Board.

At noon tomorrow Chumakov will meet with Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Secretary Ernesto Figueras and Trade Under Secretary Daniel Verdu.

He will also meet with leaders of agrarian cooperatives and with the Argentine-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, and will visit Bahia Blanca. He will end his visit to Argentina in approximately 1 week.

At the airport Niell remarked that the Soviet Union is one of the main purchasers of Argentine grain, oil, and byproducts. He added that this is Chumakov's first visit to Argentina. He also noted the existence of an agreement for the purchase by the Soviet Union of four million tons of corn and sorghum, and half a million tons of soybeans. He said that this agreement expires in 1990.

Niell added: We will probably talk about renewing this agreement and about bilateral relations, with the intention of increasing trade.

Niell concluded by saying that the Soviet Union used to import almost 90 percent of our grain production but now it imports approximately 10 percent, because Argentina wants to have several purchasers and not just one.

Bolivia

Mineworkers Begin Indefinite General Strike

PY2109132788 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Bolivian mineworkers have decided to begin an indefinite general strike as of 0000 today. This strike will affect all private and state sectors. The mineworkers have decided to strike because of the irresponsibility of the authorities of the Mining and Metallurgy Ministry, and of COMIBOL, who did not attend the meeting held yesterday morning.

This report was released by Mario Cortez, permanent secretary of the Mineworkers Federation.

Interior Minister on Drug Fight, Allegation

PY2109135288 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Juan Carlos Duran has said that since 1985 President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration made great progress in the struggle against drug trafficking for the benefit of Bolivian society.

The interior minister said that the current administration has obtained great achievements in its struggle against drug traffiking by eliminating 80 percent of this illegal activity.

Duran said that during Paz' administration about 1,000 people connected with drug trafficking have been arrested, 1,000 cocaine laboratories have been destroyed, and 20 tons of drugs have been confiscated.

He said that Bolivian society has witnessed these achievements as part of the government's effort to eradicate drug trafficking from the national territory.

The interior minister expressed great annoyance at an article published by the newspaper EL PAIS, of Madrid, Spain, in which Felipe Kempff, son of the murdered Bolivian scientist Noel Kempff, asserts that the Bolivian and U.S. Governments allow the manufacturing of cocaine and use the procedes to finance the international struggle against communism.

Duran said: "I will ask the district prosecutor to summon Felipe Kempff to court in order to make him tell everything he knows. He must say to whom the cocaine laboratories belong, how much drug it can process, and whom it benefits."

After Felipe Kempff reported the alleged existence of a second cocaine laboratory in Huanchaca, the Special Antinarcotics Forces raided the area for 15 days and were unable to find any other laboratory except for one that was dismantled in 1986, Minister Duran said.

Chile

Mass March on Santiago Planned for 22 Sep

PY2209034788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1455 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Sep (EFE)—Tomorrow a mass opposition march will begin simultaneously in the cities of Arica and Puerto Montt and, after traveling over more than 3,000 km of Chilean territory, will conclude on 1 October in Santiago with a final rally of the forces that oppose General Augusto Pinochet.

Pinochet, who has been in power for 15 years, is the only candidate in the plebiscite scheduled for 5 October in which 7.4 million Chileans will decide whether he will remain at the head of the country for another 8 years.

The rally was to be held on Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue (the popular boulevard) that crosses the city from east to west and passes in front of La Moneda, the presidential palace, or in O'Higgins Park, where Pope John Paul met with thousands of Chileans during his 1987 visit.

However, the intendant of the Metropolitan Region of Santiago (a type of governorship) yesterday notified the organizers of the rally that he did not consider it convenient for the rally to be held at either one of those locations.

It is inconvenient for the boulevard because it is a very important street for the circulation of traffic, and for the park because it is a place that the people of Santiago use to relax.

The intendant proposed La Bandera Park, which is located on the southern outskirts of Santiago. This is the park where the pope met with the people of the poorer sections of Santiago.

A comunique of the opposition forces on this matter is expected some time today.

The march, which was initially named the "March of Hope," but which has now been renamed the "March of Happiness," has been organized by the Coordinating Board of the Command for the No-Vote, which includes 16 democratic opposition parties from the right, center, and left of the political spectrum.

From Arica, which is close to the border with Peru, and from Puerto Montt in the south, the march will advance toward Santiago and conclude in a mass rally in this capital 4 days before the plebiscite. [passage omitted]

Opposition Criticizes Government Economic Policy

PY2109133788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] Santiago, 20 Sep (EFE)—The political parties that oppose General Augusto Pinochet's regime today criticized the Chilean Government economic policy. They say that despite the favorable reports released by international organizations, the purchasing power of wage-earners has dropped to the levels prevailing 20 years ago.

Last week, the ECLA and the IDB praised Pinochet's economic policy as far as growth, inflation, exports, unemployment and foreign debt are concerned.

The opposition, however, demanded "major adjustments" in the economic management so that "this process of growth can benefit the people."

During a news conference, Alejandro Foxley, the coordinator of the economic team of the Command for the No-Vote—which consists of 16 political parties ranging

from the center to the moderate left that oppose Pinochet's presidential candidacy—said that "we need economic development based on equality."

Pinochet, 72, who has been in power since the overthrow and death of constitutional president Salvador Allende in 1973, will be the only candidate in the 5 October plebiscite, according to the decision made by the Military Junta members on 30 August.

"General Pinochet's administration has not released any government plan despite the fact that the plebiscite will be held in a couple of weeks. Pinochet merely states that if he is elected for another 8-year term he will keep doing what he has been doing for the past 15 years," Foxley added.

Foxley said that "we think Pinochet's proposal is not appropriate for promoting economic development. In particular, it will not meet the needs of the majority."

The opposition criticizes Pinochet's economic policy on the grounds that, among other things, in 1988 the per capita income is lower than it was in 1970, that is, "the average standard of living is below that of 20 years ago," Foxley added.

Foxley said that the unemployment rate is three times that of the "historical" rate of 1960, and that investment is 25 percent less than it was in 1960.

"The projection for the future cannot be based on the maintenance of the deteriorated situation of the labor sector. The average salary level is one- twelfth of what it was in 1970, and the purchasing power of minimum salaries has dropped by 35 percent in the past decade," Foxley said. [sentence as received]

Foxley has asked the government to correct the "extremely negative" trends that affect Chilean society, "not only the 5 million people in the poorest sectors, but also an important sector of the middle class."

According to Foxley, the middle class is "deeply dissatisfied" about the lack of job stability and about their limited social benefits, which have been reduced by 30 percent compared with 1970.

Alvaro Garcia, a member of the same economic team, said the Chilean economy has benefited from increased exports and the rescheduling of its $18-billion foreign debt.

Garcia said "these achievements have brought resources to the national economy equivalent to 6 percent of the GNP which represents the economic growth for this year."

"Unfortunately, this situation cannot be projected into the future because of the cyclical behavior of our exports and because investments have not yet recovered to the levels which this country demands," he added.

According to Garcia, the income of the upper class is 25 percent higher than in 1982, "but the salaries of the middle and the lower classes have not yet reached the level of December 1982, the last month of the year Chile underwent its worst economic crisis."

In its annual report the ECLA said that during the first half of 1988 Chilean exports increased by 43 percent with respect to the same period in 1987. During the first half of 1988, the trade surplus was a little higher than the total 1987 trade surplus, the GNP increased by 5.8 percent, and the government reduced some taxes in view of the "strong" increase in its revenues.

The IDB has reported a 26-percent private investment increase in 1987, a 56-percent increase in gross national savings, a 7.9-percent decrease in the unemployment rate, and an inflation rate "slightly higher" than that of 1986.

Raul Saez, former finance minister under the Pinochet administration between 1973 and 1975, has objected to the reports released by ECLA and the IDB.

Saez said that "the international agencies do not question anything. Their findings are based on the information supplied by each country."

Saez, who does not support Pinochet's presidential candidacy in the upcoming plebiscite, said that "the major international banks sometimes issue two reports, a public report and a private one, which are quite different. Consequently, one should not raise one's hopes about this."

Central Bank To Buy Foreign Debt Notes

PY2009192588 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] The Chilean Central Bank last weekend informed its creditor banks that it is willing to purchase up to $200 million of its foreign debt. This was reported by Alfonso Serrano, Central Bank vice president, and Hernan Sommerville, coordinator of the foreign debt renegotiations.

They said that the Central Bank intends to purchase foreign debt notes that were issued by the bank. The Chilean foreign debt contracted with the creditor banks amounts to $4 billion. However, the Central Bank only has $200 million available for the purchase of foreign debt notes, Serrano said.

The operation will be carried out through a public bid in which all the Central Bank creditors may participate. The creditors will offer the Central Bank foreign debt notes which will be classified according to their prices.

The Central Bank will then decide which offers it will accept, depending on the prices. The maximum amount of money the Central Bank will use for this purpose is $200 million.

Only the debt notes issued by the Central Bank, and that exclusively correspond to the 1983, 1984, and 1985 new money [preceding two words in English] operations, as well as those that correspond to the bank's restructured debt, will be involved in the bid.

The deadline for presenting offers is 31 October, and the result of the bid will be known within the next 7 working days.

FPMR Member Cited on Front's Reorganization

PY2109174488 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Sep 88 pp A-1, C-6

[Excerpts] Victor Diaz Caro, who is being held for participating in the attack on the presidential motorcade in 1986, said yesterday that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] does not intend to inferfere in the plebiscite. However, he forecast a future radicalization of the Chilean people and added that the FPMR is preparing for this.

He attributed the "silence" of his organization to an undeclared truce before the plebiscite. However, he said that new activities are being planned.

He said he is sure the Yes-vote will triumph "by means of a fraud," and that it would be "politically naive" to believe the contrary.

Diaz, spokesman of the FPMR members who are in prison, and three other men held for the same charges, were taken yesterday to the Kilometer 28 marker on the Cajon del Maipo road, to participate in a new court investigation ordered by Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva. [passage omitted]

"Let the United Left be happy in its naivete," Diaz said sarcastically when referring to the participation of the opposition in the No-vote campaign and to the virtual FPMR truce until the plebiscite is held.

"The Chilean people's struggle will become more radical. We are preparing ourselves for that moment when we will prevent the perpetuation of the regime," he warned.

Diaz considers himself a "prisoner of war" and he therefore maintains his political principles. [passage omitted]

Diaz stated that the death of General Augusto Pinochet must mark the begining of a "national war" to undertake great changes in the national social and political structure.

He said that the FPMR is not the armed branch of the PCCh, despite the fact that many communist militarymen helped to form it.

Diaz acknowledged the split within the FPMR and said that some PCCh militants who were in the FPMR ranks decided to return to their original organization, yet maintaining the FPMR name. "We are in a reorganization and restructuring process, and we do not mind our comrades' decision to split. However, they must earn their name in combat," he said. [passage omitted]

'Ramon Parra' Brigades To Resume Activities

PY2109151788 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 10 Sep 88 p 6

[Text] The "Ramona Parra" brigades, which were most active during the Popular Unity government and known for painting political Mexican-style murals, yesterday ended their lengthy silence and, through their spokesman, Kiriacos Marka, former president of the High School Students Federation, stated that "the brigades will begin to paint the frightening gray walls, covering them with color, happiness, and hope."

In his public declaration, Marka said that "the brigades will begin again to paint slogans, desires, dates, tasks, and goals. The walls are the people's pages and the members of the brigades will write to them."

Ecuador

Minister Says No Oil Nationalization Plans

PA2209011488 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The CEPE [Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation] manager and the energy and mines minister held a joint news conference to explain that the national government has no plans to nationalize the Ecuadoran petroleum industry. We are trying to comply with current contracts in order for CEPE to take over the management [of the Texaco-CEPE consortium], which is necessary in order to transform the corporation into an effective and efficient enterprise, Minister Diego Tamariz said.

[Begin Tamariz recording] I want to say that the measures that were adopted were done so within a very strict legal framework and in compliance with the contract commitments the government has with the various companies operating in the field of energy. Therefore, in accordance with all legal dispostions, we want CEPE to participate more in the operations and activities of the Ecuadoran oil pipeline and the CEPE-Texaco consortium.

Prior to this operation, we thought it essential to reform the structure of the corporation so these changes would lead to modern and efficient management that would guarantee the efficient operation of this major resource.

We are aware that any decision to this effect—any decision giving CEPE control of an operation in such an important area—should be handled in a responsible manner so that the corporation can guarantee the best administration

possible to the Ecuadoran state and people. It is with this goal in mind that we are amending the CEPE law, which will be referred to congress for discussion in October, as previously announced. [end recording]

Taura Paratroopers Ask for Presidential Pardon

PA2109140088 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Sep 88

[Text] The Taura paratroopers imprisoned [for abducting then President Febres Cordero in January 1987] in the Garcia Moreno Prison in Quito and in the Guayaquil penitentiary have asked Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja Cevallos to commute the sentences they received in November. The paratroopers said the pardon law in effect since September 1976 permits the pardon, commutation, or reduction of sentences passed by the courts. Government Minister Andres Vallejos reported the request, indicating that it will be processed in accordance with the law. (?He added) that the government wants to maintain peace in the country.

[Begin Vallejos recording] Yesterday, I received a written request from the imprisoned Taura paratroopers asking the president to commute their sentences in accordance with the pardon law in effect since 1976. In line with this request, today I am asking the appropriate judge to send me the files so that I can proceed with the case in accordance with the law. I am also asking the directors of the Criminology Institute and the [words indistinct] to send me reports on the prisoners' conduct. Once I have the reports which the law establishes [words indistinct] forward them to the president so that he can make the final decision. According to what the pardon law establishes, the president can pardon, commute, or reduce court sentences. [end recording]

Peru

Prime Minister Denies Coup Rumor, Demands Unity

PY2209024588 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] Lima, 21 Sep (EFE)—Today the Peruvian Government denied coup rumors that have circulated in this country, which is going through one of the most uncertain times in its history.

Prime Minister Armando Villanueva said today that the coup rumors "are the product of the imagination of the enemies of democracy," and stressed that the Armed Forces remain "loyal" to the constitutional order.

President Alan Garcia, who has not talked with the press for 2 weeks—since he denied that he would resign and that coup possibilities do exist—has kept silent for one of the longest periods in his 3-year administration, contrary to his habit of making frequent statements.

The president had not appeared in public until today, when he attended a routine changing of the guards ceremony, which the presidential escort regiment stages everyday at Government House in Lima.

Official sources have tried to portray an image of normalcy, which is in contrast with the calls for "unity" and for the "preservation of democracy" made by prominent ruling APRA members.

In a speech delivered last night at APRA headquarters in Lima, where the party was celebrating its anniversary, Villanueva used strong language to demand "unity" behind the president in the current "hours of difficulty" and "sacrifice."

The prime minister said that APRA members must be determined to "struggle for peace among all Peruvians, and if the price of peace is death, we will then offer our lives."

Villanueva used very harsh language against the critics of the APRA economic adjustment plan that was enforced 2 weeks ago. The plan has led the country to a difficult situation, because of the considerable cost of living increase and the lack of financial resources.

"Let them all at once leave" the party, said Villanueva about the critical APRA members.

Other top leaders also mentioned the need for unity by saying that only with unity will it be possible to defend democracy and find solutions to the crisis.

Chamber of Deputies President Hector Vargas Haya, an APRA member, today criticized those who circulate rumors, stressing that within APRA "everyone wants to preserve democracy."

Economy Ministry Target of Terrorist Attack

PY2209135388 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1315 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Two terrorist attacks were carried out in Lima last night.

The Lima Agrarian Unit [Unidad Agraria de Lima] and the Economy Ministry were the targets of the insane terrorist actions.

A powerful bomb exploded in the front of Departmental Agrarian Unit No 6, located on block No 5 of Uruguay Avenue. The attack came at approximately 2230 last

night. Members of the Civil Guard, the Republican Guard Antiexplosives Brigade, and the Peruvian Investigative Police went to the site of the explosion.

The members of the Republican Guard Antiexplosives Brigade are investigating to determine the magnitude of the bomb used in this attack. [recorded passage omitted]

The Economy and Finance Ministry building was another target of the terrorists' actions this evening. The terrorists planted a bomb inside a vehicle belonging to Emol Entero. The bomb went off at approximately 2230. [recorded passage omitted]

Maritime Industry Strike Declared Illegal
PY2109141388 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 21 Sep 88

[Text] The Defense Ministry has declared illegal the strike being held by the workers of the Maritime Industrial Service.

The Defense Ministry resolution, published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, states that the strike decreed by a group of workers violates the Constitution and represents a threat to the national defense and security.